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☐	L3	L2 and ctl	33
☐	L2	L1 and epitope	124
☐	L1	mesothelin	170

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Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/7/12**

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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#4	Search **epitope and mesothelin** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/7/12**	10:06:30	2
#3	Search **t cell and epitope and mesothelin** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/7/12**	10:06:25	0
#2	Search **ctl epitope and mesothelin** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/7/12**	10:06:16	0
#1	Search **ctl epitopes and mesothelin** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/7/12**	10:06:12	0

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NEWS 4	AUG 28	ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
NEWS 5	AUG 30	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
NEWS 6	SEP 11	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 7	SEP 21	CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 8	SEP 25	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
NEWS 9	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
NEWS 10	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
NEWS 11	SEP 28	CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new classification scheme
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=> file caplus, bioeng, biotechno, biotechds, esbiobase

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FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 15:24:27 ON 24 OCT 2006

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 15:24:27 ON 24 OCT 2006

=> s (ctl epitope) and mesothelin
L1 3 (CTL EPITOPE) AND MESOTHELIN

=> duplicate remove l1
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L2 2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l2 bib abs 1-2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2005:972433 CAPLUS
DN 144:168317
TI Identification of Novel Human CTL Epitopes and Their Agonist Epitopes of Mesothelin
AU Yokokawa, Junko; Palena, Claudia; Arlen, Philip; Hassan, Raffit; Ho, Mitchell; Pastan, Ira; Schlom, Jeffrey; Tsang, Kwong Y.
CS Laboratories of Tumor Immunology and Biology, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA
SO Clinical Cancer Research (2005), 11(17), 6342-6351
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB Purpose: Mesothelin is overexpressed in many pancreatic and ovarian cancers, mesotheliomas, and other tumor types. Clin. trials are ongoing using immunotoxins to target mesothelin, and patients immunized with allogeneic pancreatic tumor cell lines have shown immune responses to previously defined mesothelin epitopes. The purpose of this study was to define novel mesothelin CTL epitopes and, more importantly, agonist epitopes that would more efficiently activate human T cells to more efficiently lyse human tumors. Exptl. Design and Results: Two novel mesothelin HLA-A2 epitopes were defined. T-cell lines generated from one of these epitopes were shown to lyse pancreatic and ovarian tumor cells. Several agonist epitopes were defined and were shown to (a) have higher affinity and avidity for HLA-A2, (b) activate mesothelin-specific T cells from normal individuals or cancer patients to a greater degree than the native epitope in terms of induction of higher levels of IFN-γ and the chemokine lymphotactin, and (c) lyse several mesothelin -expressing tumor types in a MHC-restricted manner more effectively than T cells generated using the native peptide. External beam radiation of tumor cells at nontoxic levels was shown to enhance the expression of mesothelin and other accessory mols., resulting in a modest but statistically significant increase in tumor cell lysis by mesothelin-specific T cells. Conclusions: The identification of

novel CTL agonist epitopes supports and extends observations that mesothelin is a potential target for immunotherapy of pancreatic and ovarian cancers, as well as mesotheliomas.

RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:240985 CAPLUS
DN 132:292701
TI Novel methods for therapeutic vaccination
IN Steinaa, Lucilla; Mouritsen, Soren; Nielsen, Klaus Gregorious; Haaning, Jesper; Leach, Dana; Dalum, Iben; Gautam, Anand; Birk, Peter; Karlsson, Gunilla
PA M & E Biotech A/S, Den.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 220 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000020027	A2	20000413	WO 1999-DK525	19991005
	WO 2000020027	A3	20001012		
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2345817	AA	20000413	CA 1999-2345817	19991005
	AU 9958510	A1	20000426	AU 1999-58510	19991005
	AU 751709	B2	20020822		
	EP 1117421	A2	20010725	EP 1999-945967	19991005
	EP 1117421	B1	20040616		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, MC, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	TR 200100936	T2	20010821	TR 2001-200100936	19991005
	JP 2002526419	T2	20020820	JP 2000-573386	19991005
	EE 200100203	A	20021015	EE 2001-203	19991005
	NZ 511055	A	20031031	NZ 1999-511055	19991005
	AT 269100	E	20040715	AT 1999-945967	19991005
	PT 1117421	T	20041130	PT 1999-945967	19991005
	ES 2222728	T3	20050201	ES 1999-945967	19991005
	EP 1502602	A2	20050202	EP 2004-76709	19991005
	EP 1502602	A3	20060517		
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	NO 2001001586	A	20010531	NO 2001-1586	20010328
	ZA 2001002603	A	20020930	ZA 2001-2603	20010329
	US 7005498	B1	20060228	US 2001-806703	20010430
	HR 2001000319	A1	20020630	HR 2001-319	20010504
	US 2004141958	A1	20040722	US 2003-441779	20030519
	US 2006008465	A1	20060112	US 2005-202516	20050811
PRAI	DK 1998-1261	A	19981005		
	US 1998-105011P	P	19981020		
	EP 1999-945967	A3	19991005		
	US 1999-413186	A1	19991005		
	WO 1999-DK525	W	19991005		
	US 2001-806703	A3	20010430		

AB A method is disclosed for inducing cell-mediated immunity against cellular antigens. More specifically, the invention provides for a method for inducing cytotoxic T-lymphocyte immunity against weak antigens, notably

self-proteins. The method entails that antigen presenting cells are induced to present at least one CTL epitope of the weak antigen and at the same time presenting at least one foreign T-helper lymphocyte epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the antigen is a cancer specific antigen, e.g. prostate specific membrane antigen (PSM), Her2, or FGF8b. The method can be exercised by using traditional polypeptide vaccination, but also by using live attenuated vaccines or nucleic acid vaccination. The invention furthermore provides immunogenic analogs of PSM, Her2 and FGF8b, as well as nucleic acid mols. encoding these analogs. Also vectors and transformed cells are disclosed. The invention also provides for a method for identification of immunogenic analogs of weak or non-immunogenic antigens.

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L1 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (CTL EPITOPE) AND MESOTHELIN

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Oct 2006 VOL 145 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Oct 2006 (20061023/ED)

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FILE BIOENG
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 OCT 2006 <20061020/UP>
FILE COVERS 1982 TO DATE

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FILE BIOTECHNO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 JAN 2004 <20040107/UP>
FILE COVERS 1980 TO 2003.

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           /CT AND BASIC INDEX  <<<

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      FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 OCT 2006        <20061019/UP>
      FILE COVERS 1982 TO DATE

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      FILE ESBIOBASE
      FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 OCT 2006        <20061024/UP>
      FILE COVERS 1994 TO DATE.

      >>>  SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
           /CC, /ORGN, AND /ST  <<<

=> s mesothelin and vaccine and epitope
L3          16 MESOTHELIN AND VACCINE AND EPITOPE

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L4           10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 bib abs 1-10

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN   2006:736122  CAPLUS
DN   145:187049
TI   Rhabdoviral N nucleoprotein fusion proteins as vaccine carriers
     for foreign antigens
IN   Schnell, Matthias; Dietzschold, Bernhard
PA   Thomas Jefferson University, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
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PI   WO 2006078272        A2    20060727    WO 2005-US13298         20050419
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ,
             LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA,
             NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL,
             SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,
             ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM,
             KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,
             KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
PRAI US 2004-563380P      P     20040419
AB   Rabies virus (RV) nucleoprotein (N) tightly encapsidates the genomic and
     antigenomic RNA thereby forming the ribonucleoprotein (RNP) complex.
     Antigens presented in a rigid and repetitive organization are sufficient
     to activate B cells to proliferate.  In addition to the repetitive
     organization, RV N protein induces potent T-helper responses resulting in
     long-lasting and strong humoral immune responses against RV.  The
     possibility to directly manipulate the genome of RV allow examination of
     whether the immunogenicity of foreign antigens can be enhanced via
     incorporation into the RNP structure.  A recombinant RV expressing an RV
```

N-green fluorescent protein (GFP) fusion protein was constructed. The chimeric N-GFP fusion protein was efficiently expressed and incorporated into RV RNP and virions. Moreover, the recombinant RNP induces a strong humoral immune response against GFP in mice. In contrast, mice inoculated with GFP alone or a combination of wild-type RV RNPs and GFP did not trigger any GFP-specific humoral responses using the same immunization schedule. These results indicate the usefulness of RV-based vectors as killed vaccines against other infectious diseases. N-fusions with anthrax protective antigen domain 4 (amino acid residues 596-935) and a 51-residue ectodomain fragment of RV glycoprotein G are described, as well as fusions with the botulin A HC50 domain.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:13388 CAPLUS
DN 144:106603
TI Preselected profile of tumor-associated antigens for cancer diagnosis and match of immunotherapeutic agent with various types of cancers
IN Chiang, Chih-Sheng; Simard, John J. L.
PA Mannkind Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006002114	A2	20060105	WO 2005-US21836	20050617
	WO 2006002114	A3	20061005		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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	US 2006159689	A1	20060720	US 2005-323964	20051229
PRAI	US 2004-580969P	P	20040617		
	US 2005-155288	A2	20050617		
	WO 2005-US21836	A	20050617		

AB Disclosed herein are methods for matching a cancer condition with an appropriate immunotherapeutic agent and/or regimen. Also disclosed are methods for confirming diagnosis of a particular type of cancer. Embodiments of the invention disclosed herein are directed to the use of effective combinations of Tumor-associated antigens to optimize the match between a patient's cancer condition and available immunotherapies.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2005:141117 CAPLUS
DN 142:238652
TI Antibodies specific to mesothelin splice variant mesovt2 isoform and conjugates for treating cancer
IN Ebel, Wolfgang; Grasso, Luigi; Nicolaides, Nicholas E.; Sass, Philip M.
PA Morphotek, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	WO 2005014652	A1	20050217	WO 2004-US25558	20040805
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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	AU 2004263514	A1	20050217	AU 2004-263514	20040805
	CA 2534659	AA	20050217	CA 2004-2534659	20040805
	US 2005054056	A1	20050310	US 2004-912922	20040805
	EP 1651675	A1	20060503	EP 2004-780400	20040805
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PRAI	US 2003-493040P	P	20030805		
	US 2003-502715P	P	20030912		
	WO 2004-US25558	W	20040805		

AB The protein and nucleic acid sequences of mesovt2, specific antibodies thereto, methods for targeting and/or inhibiting the growth of cells bearing mesovt2, and methods of use of mesovt2 for diagnosing malignancy are provided. Methods of use of the mesovt2 antibodies in the treatment of certain cancers, particularly cancers that have increased cell surface expression of the mesovt2 antigen, such as pancreatic adenocarcinoma, lung carcinoma, and ovarian cancer, also are provided. The invention also relates to cells expressing the monoclonal antibodies, derivs., and fragments.

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2004:60244 CAPLUS
DN 140:133789
TI Mesothelin target for antitumor vaccines and model systems
IN Jaffee, Elizabeth; Wu, Tzyy-Choou; Hung, Chien-Fu; Hruban, Ralph
PA The Johns Hopkins University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004006837	A2	20040122	WO 2003-US21643	20030714
	WO 2004006837	A3	20060518		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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	AU 2003259109	A1	20040202	AU 2003-259109	20030714
	US 2005175625	A1	20050811	US 2003-618088	20030714
	EP 1575500	A2	20050921	EP 2003-764462	20030714

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JP 2006521090 T2 20060921 JP 2005-505117 20030714

PRAI US 2002-395556P P 20020712
US 2002-398217P P 20020724
US 2002-414931P P 20020930
US 2003-475783P P 20030605
WO 2003-US21643 W 20030714

AB Mesothelin can be used as an immunotherapeutic target. It induces a cytolytic T-cell response. Portions of mesothelin which induce such responses are identified. Vaccines can be either polynucleotide- or polypeptide-based. Carriers for raising a cytolytic T-cell response include bacteria and viruses. A mouse model for testing vaccines and other anti-tumor therapeutics and prophylactics comprises a strongly mesothelin-expressing, transformed peritoneal cell line.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
AN 2005-01788 BIOTECHDS
TI New isolated Listeria bacterium attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and having a nucleic acid molecule encoding a non-Listerial antigen, useful for treating cancer, HIV and hepatitis B; attenuated mutant bacterium for use in disease therapy and vaccine
AU DUBENSKY T W; BROCKSTEDT D G; COOK D
PA DUBENSKY T W; BROCKSTEDT D G; COOK D
PI US 2004228877 18 Nov 2004
AI US 2004-773792 6 Feb 2004
PRAI US 2004-773792 6 Feb 2004; US 2003-446051 6 Feb 2003
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 2004-813211 [80]
AN 2005-01788 BIOTECHDS
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - An isolated Listeria bacterium which is attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a non-Listerial antigen, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a vaccine comprising the attenuated Listeria bacterium cited above, or the strain of (6), and a carrier or adjuvant; (2) a method of inducing an immune response in a host to a non-Listerial antigen, comprising administering to the host a composition comprising the attenuated Listeria bacterium cited above or the strain of (6); (3) a method of preventing or treating a disease in a host, comprising administering to the host a composition comprising the attenuated Listeria bacterium cited above or the strain of (6), or comprising contacting a Listeria bacterium with an antigen-presenting cell from the host, where the bacterium is attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding the antigen, and administering the antigen-presenting cell to the host; (4) a professional antigen-presenting cell comprising the attenuated Listeria strain cited above or the strain of (6); (5) an immunogenic composition comprising the attenuated Listeria bacterium cited above or the strain of (6); (6) a strain selected from Listeria monocytogenes DELTAactADELTAinlB strain deposited with ATCC with Accession Number PTA-5562, or a mutant of the deposited strain which is defective both with respect to internalin B and ActA; (7) a professional antigen-presenting cell comprising the Listeria bacterium cited above or the strain of (6); and (8) a method of inducing MHC class I antigen presentation or MHC class II antigen presentation on an antigen-presenting cell, comprising contacting a Listeria bacterium with an antigen-presenting cell, where the bacterium is attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a non-Listerial antigen comprising an MHC class I or II epitope.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Bacterium: The attenuated Listeria bacterium is further attenuated for cell-to-cell spread, and comprises at least one mutation in one or more gene selected from actA, IpIA, plcA, plcB, mpl and hly. The bacterium also comprises a mutation in actA. The nucleic acid of the bacterium has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeting compound so that proliferation of the bacterium is attenuated, or by contact with a psoralen activated by UVA irradiation. The attenuated bacterium is defective with respect to one or more internalins, preferably with respect to internalin B. The bacterium further comprises a mutation in the inlB gene, and is further attenuated for cell-to-cell spread, and belongs to the species Listeria monocytogenes. The antigen is a tumor-associated antigen or derived from a tumor-associated antigen, selected from mesothelin, sp17, PAGE-4, gp-100, PSMA, K-ras, TARP, proteinase 3, WT-I, NY-ESO-I, CEA, Her-2, and SPAS-1. The antigen is an infectious disease antigen or is derived from an infectious disease antigen.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Anti-HIV; Virucide; Hepatotropic. Test details are described but no results given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for attenuating Listeria bacterium in vaccine compositions for treating or preventing cancer, HIV and hepatitis B.

ADMINISTRATION - Routes of administration of the pharmaceutical compositions include oral, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, intralymphatic, intradermal or intranasal. No dosages given.

EXAMPLE - Listeria strains with in-frame deletions of the indicated genes were generated by SOE-PCR and allelic exchange, and were derived from 10403S. The mutant strain LLOL461T (DP-L4017) and the DELTAactA mutant were cured of its prophage. A splice overlap extension PCR was used to prepare the construct for the allelic exchange procedure. In the primary PCR reactions, approximately 1000 bp of sequence upstream and downstream from the Listeria inlB gene 5' and 3' ends, respectively, were amplified. (64 pages)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2004:644778 CAPLUS
DN 141:378541
TI Mesothelin-specific CD8+ T cell responses provide evidence of in vivo cross-priming by antigen-presenting cells in vaccinated pancreatic cancer patients
AU Thomas, Amy Morck; Santarsiero, Lynn M.; Lutz, Eric R.; Armstrong, Todd D.; Chen, Yi-Cheng; Huang, Lan-Qing; Laheru, Daniel A.; Goggins, Michael; Hruban, Ralph H.; Jaffee, Elizabeth M.
CS Department of Oncology, The Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, 21231, USA
SO Journal of Experimental Medicine (2004), 200(3), 297-306
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB Tumor-specific CD8+ T cells can potentially be activated by two distinct mechanisms of major histocompatibility complex class I-restricted antigen presentation as follows: direct presentation by tumor cells themselves or indirect presentation by professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs). However, controversy still exists as to whether indirect presentation (the cross-priming mechanism) can contribute to effective in vivo priming of tumor-specific CD8+ T cells that are capable of eradicating cancer in patients. A clin. trial of vaccination with granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor-transduced pancreatic cancer lines was designed to test whether cross-presentation by locally recruited APCs can activate pancreatic tumor-specific CD8+ T cells. Previously, we reported postvaccination delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) responses to autologous tumor in 3 out of 14 treated patients. Mesothelin is an antigen demonstrated previously by gene expression profiling to be

up-regulated in most pancreatic cancers. We report here the consistent induction of CD8+ T cell responses to multiple HLA-A2, A3, and A24-restricted mesothelin epitopes exclusively in the three patients with vaccine-induced DTH responses. Importantly, neither of the vaccinating pancreatic cancer cell lines expressed HLA-A2, A3, or A24. These results provide the first direct evidence that CD8 T cell responses can be generated via cross-presentation by an immunotherapy approach designed to recruit APCs to the vaccination site.

RE.CNT 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:332053 CAPLUS
DN 136:354178
TI Novel therapeutic vaccine formulations comprising microparticles of weak immunogenic antigen and chitosan
IN Beier, Anne Mette; Gautam, Anand; Mouritsen, Soren
PA Pharmexa A/S, Den.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002034287	A2	20020502	WO 2001-DK705	20011026
	WO 2002034287	A3	20030116		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002010407	A5	20020506	AU 2002-10407	20011026
	US 2004037840	A1	20040226	US 2001-984092	20011026
PRAI	DK 2000-1606	A	20001027		
	US 2000-245166P	P	20001103		
	DK 2001-936	A	20010618		
	WO 2001-DK705	W	20011026		

AB The present invention relates to a novel method and formulation for the induction of immune responses against poorly immunogenic or non-immunogenic polypeptide antigens. In particular, the invention provides a method and formulation for induction of cytotoxic T cell responses against a polypeptide antigen of choice such as tumor antigen and autoantigen. The formulations are characterized by containing chitosan in admixt. with the polypeptide antigen, preferably in the form of microparticles that may be cross-linked. The polypeptide antigen also comprises T helper cell epitope, cytotoxic T lymphocyte epitope and/or B cell epitope.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:240985 CAPLUS
DN 132:292701
TI Novel methods for therapeutic vaccination
IN Steinaa, Lucilla; Mouritsen, Soren; Nielsen, Klaus Gregorious; Haaning, Jesper; Leach, Dana; Dalum, Iben; Gautam, Anand; Birk, Peter; Karlsson, Gunilla
PA M & E Biotech A/S, Den.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 220 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000020027	A2	20000413	WO 1999-DK525	19991005
	WO 2000020027	A3	20001012		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2345817	AA	20000413	CA 1999-2345817	19991005
	AU 9958510	A1	20000426	AU 1999-58510	19991005
	AU 751709	B2	20020822		
	EP 1117421	A2	20010725	EP 1999-945967	19991005
	EP 1117421	B1	20040616		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, MC, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	TR 200100936	T2	20010821	TR 2001-200100936	19991005
	JP 2002526419	T2	20020820	JP 2000-573386	19991005
	EE 200100203	A	20021015	EE 2001-203	19991005
	NZ 511055	A	20031031	NZ 1999-511055	19991005
	AT 269100	E	20040715	AT 1999-945967	19991005
	PT 1117421	T	20041130	PT 1999-945967	19991005
	ES 2222728	T3	20050201	ES 1999-945967	19991005
	EP 1502602	A2	20050202	EP 2004-76709	19991005
	EP 1502602	A3	20060517		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	NO 2001001586	A	20010531	NO 2001-1586	20010328
	ZA 2001002603	A	20020930	ZA 2001-2603	20010329
	US 7005498	B1	20060228	US 2001-806703	20010430
	HR 2001000319	A1	20020630	HR 2001-319	20010504
	US 2004141958	A1	20040722	US 2003-441779	20030519
	US 2006008465	A1	20060112	US 2005-202516	20050811
PRAI	DK 1998-1261	A	19981005		
	US 1998-105011P	P	19981020		
	EP 1999-945967	A3	19991005		
	US 1999-413186	A1	19991005		
	WO 1999-DK525	W	19991005		
	US 2001-806703	A3	20010430		

AB A method is disclosed for inducing cell-mediated immunity against cellular antigens. More specifically, the invention provides for a method for inducing cytotoxic T-lymphocyte immunity against weak antigens, notably self-proteins. The method entails that antigen presenting cells are induced to present at least one CTL epitope of the weak antigen and at the same time presenting at least one foreign T-helper lymphocyte epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the antigen is a cancer specific antigen, e.g. prostate specific membrane antigen (PSM), Her2, or FGF8b. The method can be exercised by using traditional polypeptide vaccination, but also by using live attenuated vaccines or nucleic acid vaccination. The invention furthermore provides immunogenic analogs of PSM, Her2 and FGF8b, as well as nucleic acid mols. encoding these analogs. Also vectors and transformed cells are disclosed. The invention also provides for a method for identification of immunogenic analogs of weak or non-immunogenic antigens.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOENG COPYRIGHT 2006 CSA on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2004387447 BIOENG
DN 4656055

TI Analysis of cloned Fvs from a phage display library indicates that DNA immunization can mimic antibody response generated by cell immunizations
AU Chowdhury, PS; Pastan, I*
CS National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Building 37, Room 4B20, 37 Convent Road, MSC-4255 Bethesda, MD 20892 USA
SO Journal of Immunological Methods [J. Immunol. Methods]. Vol. 231, no. 1-2, pp. 83-91. 10 Dec 1999.
Published by: Elsevier
ISSN: 0022-1759
DT Journal
LA English
SL English
OS Immunology Abstracts; Medical and Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Abstracts
AN 2004387447 BIOENG
AB Generation and cloning of antibodies against cell surface antigens can be simplified by combining DNA immunization which enables generation of antibodies against a protein in its natural configuration without the need for any protein purification step and antibody phage display which due to its immense screening power and physical coupling between the phenotype and genotype of antibodies simplifies the cloning of antibody genes. Since DNA immunization is expected to elicit antibodies against a protein in its natural configuration, we wanted to see if it can mimic the antibody response generated by cell immunization. A phage display library made from splenic mRNA of a mouse immunized with mesothelin cDNA was panned on mesothelin-positive cells. The single-chain Fvs (scFvs) selected were then analyzed. We obtained several anti-mesothelin scFvs. One of these Fvs is almost identical to the Fv of a monoclonal antibody that was previously obtained from a hybridoma in which the mice were immunized with a mesothelin-positive ovarian cancer cell line. Another Fv was found to be specific for mesothelin present on human cells. Our results indicate that an antibody phage display library made from spleens of DNA-immunized mice is a rapid and efficient alternative to cell immunization for obtaining antibodies against different epitopes of a membrane antigen that is very difficult to purify in a native form.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 1998:61211 CAPLUS
DN 128:166089
TI Isolation of a high-affinity stable single-chain Fv specific for mesothelin from DNA-immunized mice by phage display and construction of a recombinant immunotoxin with anti-tumor activity
AU Chowdhury, Partha S.; Viner, Jaye L.; Beers, Richard; Pastan, Ira
CS Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Division of Basic Sciences, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892-4255, USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1998), 95(2), 669-674
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PB National Academy of Sciences
DT Journal
LA English
AB Mesothelin is a differentiation antigen present on the surface of ovarian cancers, mesotheliomas, and several other types of human cancers. Because among normal tissues, mesothelin is present only on mesothelial cells, it represents a good target for antibody-mediated delivery of cytotoxic agents. Here, mice were immunized with an eukaryotic expression vector coding for mesothelin. When high serum antibody titers were obtained, a phage display library was made from the splenic mRNA of these mice. After 3 rounds of panning on recombinant mesothelin, a single-chain Fv (scFv)-displaying phage was selected that bound specifically to recombinant mesothelin and mesothelin-pos. cells. The scFv was used

to construct an immunotoxin by genetically fusing it with a truncated mutant of Pseudomonas exotoxin A. The purified immunotoxin binds mesothelin with high affinity (Kd 11 nm), is stable for over 40 h at 37°, and is very cytotoxic to cells expressing mesothelin. It also produces regressions of tumors expressing mesothelin. This combination of selective cytotoxicity, high activity, and stability makes the immunotoxin a good candidate for development as a therapeutic agent. This work also shows that DNA immunization can be used to isolate and clone antibodies against epitopes present on human proteins in their native conformation.

RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT